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09/996,661	11/29/2001	Emin Martinian		4874
34756 7	590 03/11/2005		EXAMINER	
NANCY R. GAMBURD			TU, CHRISTINE TRINH LE	
10 SOUTH WACKER DRIVE SUITE 2300			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
CHICAGO, II	60606		2133	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTOL-326 (Rev. 1-04)

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1. Applicant is requested to update the status of the listed related applications at lines 13 and 19 on page 1 of the specification.

## Claim Objections

2. Claims 9, 10, 22, 23 and 32 are objected to because of the following informalities:

## Claims 9, 10, 22, 23, and 32:

At line 2, the use of the quotation marks around a term should be avoided because it is not clear whether the term "MS" (with the quotation marks) has any specific meaning other than just the abbreviation for the term "maximally short". Appropriate correction is required.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein

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Claims 1 and 11:

were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. Claims 1, 11-14, 24-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Izumita et al. (4,764,927 and Izumita hereinafter).

Izumita shows (figures 1 and 2) a code error correcting system and a method thereof comprising a horizontal error correction and detection circuit (1) for correcting and/or detects errors in data A. An output data B from the Horizontal error correction/detection circuit (1) is inputted to a vertical error detection circuit (2). The vertical error detection circuit then detects and checks to determine whether or not an error is detected. If an error is detected, a number C of a symbol in which an error has occurred is outputted to the burst error check circuit (3). The burst error check circuit (3) determines whether or not the column positions of the columns associated with the detected errors are successive and outputs a correction mode change-over signal D to the change-over circuit (6). The vertical random error correction circuit (4) corrects a 1-symbol error in vertical direction and outputs an output data E. In addition, the vertical erasure correction circuit (5) executes an erasure correction for any error including at most two erroneous symbols in the vertical direction by use of output data B from the

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horizontal error correction/detection circuit (1) and outputs an output G. The change-over circuit (6) selects the output data E or the output data G in responsive to the signal D to output an output data I (figures 1 & 2, column 2 line 58-column 3 line 8; column 3 line 38-column 4 line 10).

Izumita does not explicitly teach the first selected threshold. Izumita, however, teaches the condition of at least "several numbers" (of errors) consecutively occur (column 2 line 63-column 3 line 2). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to realize that the amount of Izumita's "several numbers" would have been set and named as "the first selected threshold". One having ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to do so because naming the set amount of Izumita's "several numbers" as the "first selected threshold" would not actually change its content.

#### <u>Claims 12 & 13:</u>

Izumita's change-over circuit (6) selects the output data E or the output data G in responsive to the signal D to output an output data I (figure 2, column 4 lines 3-10).

#### <u>Claim 14:</u>

Izumita does not explicitly teach that the error corrector is a Viterbi decoder.

However, Izumita teaches the random error correction circuit (4) (figure 2). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to realize that Izumita's random error correction circuit would have been a Viterbi decoder. The

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artisan would have been motivated to do so because using Viterbi decoder for random error correction is well-known in the art.

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## Claims 24-26:

Izumita teaches that his decoding method or a code error correcting method is in a apparatus in which digital signals are recorded and reproduced, and in particular, to a code error correcting method suitable for improving the decoding efficiency in the encoding code system (column 1 lines 5-10).

## Claim 27:

Claim 27 is rejected for reasons similar to those set forth against claims 11-13.

- 6. Claims 2-10, 15-23 and 28-32 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.
- 7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christine T. Tu whose telephone number is (571)272-3831. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thur. 8:30am-6:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Albert DeCady can be reached on (571)272-3819. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Christine T. Tu
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2133

March 6, 200